VICTORY IN THE AIR.

It Hovered Above a Vast Throng at the City Hall Last Night.

The Grandest Political Demonstration Ever Seen in Washington.

The Great Leaders of the Republican Party Ratify the Nomination of Blains and Logan.

Phousands of Voices Unite to Do Honor

The nomination of Blaine and Logan was ratified last night in front of the city hall in "thunder tones." The vast concourse present represented every state and territory in the union, and the great enthusiasm of the multitude, coupled with a brilliant display of pyrotechnics, electric lights, and decorations, formed a thrilling and picturesque scene. The sea of heads in front of the court house building was brought into bold relief by an almost daylight of electricity from four large illuminators, representing 16,000 candle power. The high statue of Abraham Lincoln in the center of the crowd stood like a grim and motionless sentinel, reflecting its whiteness in the glare of showreflecting its whiteness in the glare of show-ers of bursting reckets, Roman candles, and mines. Added to the brilliant spectacle Greek fires crimsoned the scene at inter-vals, while the reflective light of several strong electric blazes on the capitol dome glanced over the housetops and produced a weird moonlight effect among the elaberate decorations on the top and along the high pillars of the city hall building. Cresting pillars of the city hall building. Cresting and entirely concealing the keystone arch on the peak of the main building was a large golden sun burst that twinkled prettily in the blaze of light. Below were large colored paintings on canvas of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Over the portraits in semicircle the legend appeared in prominent letters: "The People's choice, 1885." Descending from the peak to ice, 1885." Descending from the peak to speakers' stand in front were long lines flaunting flags, streamers, and banners. The emblems of every nation were among the number, and the stand was literally concealed beneath masses of fluttering bunting and slik of all the bright colors. In the rear of the speakers' stand thousands of chairs had of the speakers stand thousands of chairs had been provided for invited guests and their lady friends. Every chair was occupied. Just before dark, and while crowds were pouring in from the side streets, a brisk southwest wind sprang up and it looked for a time as though rain would fall. Old Boreas, however, appeared to be in full sympathy with the meeting, and his breath would a way the masses of darkening clouds.

sympathy with the meeting, and his breath swept away the masses of darkening clouds that had been hovering threateningly overhead and left a dark blue background of sky. The showers of fiery balls that were shot upward seemed to disappear in this blue field of atmosphere, while the rockets wriggled upward like snakes and left trails like those of meteors. meteors.

The full Marine band, led by Prof. Sousa, started the enthusiasm, which continued throughout the night. The band opened the proceedings by playing, "We will follow where the white plume waves." Fully eight thousand voices cheered the tune and waved the started of the started and headlershiefs in the air. A their hats and handkerchiefs in the air. A great many ladies were present. The throng became so great before 9 o'clock that it was necessary to open "overflow meetings" on the

cast and west portioos."

Among the prominent persons on the stand beside the speakers were Judge Lawrence, Hon. Ed. McPherson, secretary of the national republican congressional committee; Judge Lapham, Postmaster Conger, Col. S. N. Hoyt, and others.

Hoyt, and others.

The Marine band arrived about 7:40 o'cleck, and for half an hour until the exercises began, discoursed choice selections, among them the new "White Plume March;" com-

posed by Prof. Sousa. A pretty march, com-posed by Prof. Jecko, of this city, elicited favorable comment, and is pretty and catchy. Shortly after 8 o'clock the sound of drums glare of fireworks preceded the Michigan association, forty strong, up Four-aud-a-half street, floating banners and transparencies. Three ringing cheers greeted their appearance, which were taken up by the 5,000 people and echoed throughout the surrounding streets. The transparencies which they carried were inscribed with "Michigan will give 25,000 majority for the Plumed Knight and the Black Eagle," "Blaine and Legan, say from Michigan to Maine," and "Blaine and Logan will have 285 and be

About 8:15 o'clock the electric lights, which ne out, shot a glare of light on the the steatorian voice of a colored man, with a

the steatorian voice of a colored man, with a tin cup in his hand, rang in well rounded tones the cry of "attention," "attention." Senator Hawley came to the front and in-troduced Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Shellabarger chairman of the meeting. Mr. Shellabarger said, in opening the meeting, that although the sky was a little dark, the enthusiasm of the people was sunny and warm. He spoke of ratification meetings as the "uncontrived contrivances" that have grown up outside of the laws and constitution. He regarded the nomination of Blaine as the fittest selection that could have been made. he said, the best known man in the country, and the purest and most exalted man in the country. Mr. Blaine was not a good man in the sense of Mr. Surface and Mr. Pecksuid, and the men who go to a convention and then refuse to abide by it. Mr. Blaine was not a There was but one or two such "good men" in a million. Fortunately, such men did not propagate their species. If the people were largely made up of such mon the institutions of the country would break up in a "choos of arch-angels." [Cheers and laughter.] He eulogized Logan for his patriotism and bravery; and denounced the slanderous things

Mr. A. M. Clapp rose and read the follow-Mr. A. M. Clapp rose and read the follow-ing names for vice presidents of the meeting: Gen. Groen B. Raum, Hon. Frederick Doug-lass, Messrs. H. E. Paine, James Wormley, Dr. D. W. Bliss, G. G. Cornwell, Hen. M. G. Emory, Hen. D. K. Cartter, Simon Wolf, Dr. S. H. McKim, Horatio Browning. S. P. Williams, Sayles J. Bowen, W. W. Curtis, Secretaries: Lewis Cliphane, Elphonzo Vannes, Login Sagnders, R. F. Helbangeits. Youngs, Lorin Saunders, B. K. Helphonstine, and Frederick Koomes, who were elected by

a rousing yes from the crowd. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, chairman of the munitice on resolutions, offered the follow-

The republican citirens of the United States rein in the District of Columbia, by reason of cial duties and otherwise and those who are official duties and otherwise; and those who are ciliacus here, recreienting, as we do, every state, territory, and district of the union, and now assemble of in mass meeting in the city of Washington for the purpose of giving expression to our views in relation to the action of the recent republican national convention at Chicago, do Resolve. That we cordially and heartily indense and ratify the nomination of James G. Blaine as our candidate for the high office of president of the United States;

That the duty to elect him now devolves upon the voters of the United States; a duty which they sannot, in fusities to themselves or the country.

That the duty to elect him now devolves upon the voters of the United states, a duty which they sannot, in Justice to themselves or the country, fall to perform, for the following other reasons:

1. His election will elevate to the presidency a profound statesman of large experience and great andity, recognized as such, not only in this, but in every civilized nation—the trusted friend and counselor of the beloved Garfield—and one who will command a respect and exert an influence which no clitzen less known to fame could secure. Under his administration the rights of native and pateralized clitzens of the United States will be alike respected in every foreign land, as required by the laws enacted by a republican compress on this subject. In his support we cordially invite the co-operation of our native and foreign born efficients.

the able, eloquent, and unflinching advocate and defender of those principles and measures which the able, eloquent, and unflinching advocate and defender of those principles and measures which saved our republic in the years of its greatest paril, in his support we cardially invite the cooperation of all who believe that ours it a nation dottied with the powers necessary to preserve its existence, and to secure the rights of our chizens. We cannot fail to give him a cordial support, without abandoning the principles which saved our republic, and without ignoring the sacrifices made by the soldiers and sallors, whose lives were perilled, and whose blood was shed for that purpose.

made by the soldiers and sailors, whose lives were periled, and whose blood was shed for that purpose.

3. His election will elevate to the presidency the able, cloquent, and unflinching advocate of emancipation and its co-relations, the thirsenth, fourteenth, and fifeesith amendments to the constitution, with the laws enacted by a republican congress to enforce them, and to secure equal civil and political rights for every citizen, repardless of race, color, or previous condition. In his support we cordially invite the co-operation of every friend of justice, humanity, and equal rights, so that the laws designed to secure these may be enforced on every floor of American soil, and so that there may be for every voice a free baliot, a fair count, and an honer return.

4. His election will elevate to the presidency the able and unfaltering advocate of those financial measures which secured a currency system that carried us safely through a great war, broughtness those ever anopted by any other nation, and now gives to the business and industries of the country list money, coin or paper, equal to coin, and current in every financial center of the world—a system devised by republican congresses, and also once of the coil see, and the content of the coil see, index which no billholder over did, or ever can, lose a dollar, which result was nove second under democratic rule.

In support of the only candidates whose administration will continue and improve this system we cordially invite the co-operation of every citizen to avert the dangers and disasters which will interrupt the prosperity, that now so universally prevalls, as a result of republican measures and policy.

5. His election will elevate to the presidency the able element, and expresses advocate of the color expresses advocate of the color expresses and content of every citizen to avert the dangers and disasters which we have a constant and expressed and because of the color expresses and color expresses and colors.

prevails, as a result of republican measures and policy.

5. Alls election will elevate to the presidency the able, elequent, and courageous advocate of that revenue system which carried the nation safely through a great war, imposing no burdens on farms, or house, or incories, or labor, but supplying the wants of the government, in part from taxes on luxuries, and by duties levide enforeign imports, a system not "for revenue only," but in a form to "afford security to our diversified isdustries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prospectiv."

the national prosperity.

We cordially invite the co-operation of the men who labor in factories, at forges, in mines, workshops, and forests of those engaged in vast agricultural industries, and in all other modes; and of every citizen of this republic, whether on the Pacific slope, in the heart of the continent, along our easiers border, or elsewhere—in every state of the union—in the support of the fearless defender of that protective policy which creates a home market for the products of our farms, secures employment for our people and savets American laborers from competition arising by reason of "the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia."

6. His election will clevate to the presidency the able defender and supporter of the florest payment of all public indebtedness, and the advocate of all the legislation of contracts for this purpose, the result of which legislation has been to clevate our national oredit from the low condition to which the last bankrupt democratic administration had degraded it, until now it is high among the highest of the nations, acknowledging no superior, thereby lossening the burden of the interest on money generally for the dual ness of the country. In his support we cordially invite the co-operation of all who believe in fidelity to our national obligations, and desire to continue the benchis which result therefrom to the business and industries of the country.

7. His election will clevate to the presidency a courageous and patriotic susteman, with the sugacity and executive ability to inaugurates and carry into effect the improvements and rejorm recommended by, and the principles embedded in, the national republican platform, including, among others, a reduction in the burdens of taxalion, the establishment of a national bureau of inform, the engalishment of an international architation, the establishment of a national bureau of infor, the engalishment of an international architation, the reform of the cities of the proservation of the dwall senders and s

A logan.

A logan.

That our best efforts shall be given to secure the election of the candidates named, and the success of the republican cause; and we will not fail or inlier until victory shall crown our efforts for this purpose in November next.

And do further resoles. That the gratitude and thanks of the nation are due to Clester A. Arthur for his wise, conservative, patriode, and successful administration, and for the certain Jupport which he has generously pledged in favor of the election of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

These resolutions were adopted unanimous and three rousing cheers were given. this point a band of men with excited faces rushed up the street carrying a transperancy inscribed "Colorado, for Blaino and Logan,"

Judge Lawrence then read letters from prominent persons. A letter from Senator Hale was as follows:

I have received your invitation to attend and address the republican ratification meeting, which is to be held in this city on Thursday evening

is to be held in this city on Thursday evening next.

I desire very much to be present and to say a few extrest words in support of the republican nominations for president and vice president; but I am imperatively called home to Maine and cannot be present at the meeting. The republican masses, acting directly through delegates chosen by the people in the sayward district, nominated Mr. Blaine for the presidency at Chicago. No man has been found who declares that any unfair or improper means compessed that nomination. The convention joined with him, as candidate for vice presidency of the most distinguished civilians and soldiers of the most distinguished civilians and soldiers of the republic, of whem Coi, Theodore Lyman, of Masschüsetts, although opposing the nominations, says, "Gen Logan is a brave, frank, and honest man."

The toked represents the carnest spirit and beliefs of the party to-day, and I have no doubt that the republican of the country, re-inforced by

The ticker represents the carnest spirit and be-liefs of the party to-day, and I have no doubt that the republicans of the country, reduferced by thousands of honest, intelligent voters from the opposition, who will be drawn to us by their con-fidence in our candidates and their belief in the great republican docurine of the projection of American labor, will this care that it is trium-phantly elected.

I think that I am safe in promising that the state of Maine, the home of Mr. Bia be, where he is best known and has been most trusted for thirty years, although it has been reconsed as a doubt-in) state for the last six years, will be found good in September for more than 15,000 republican ma-jority.

Another from Hon. J. S. Robinson, of Ohio

I regret exceedingly that I am unable on ac-count of the condition of my beauty, to be present it the flatne and Logan ratification meeting o-night, having been conduct to my house all

I am sure the republicans of Washington will spend to the hearty indersement the nomina-on of Blaine and Logan is receiving in every ament throughout the country.

When the noise attending the arrival of Colorado had subsided, and after three cheers had been given for Jim Balford, Judge Shellabarger introduced Hon, John Sherman, who was received with loud applause and

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman said: "It is one of the curious customs of American politics that when anybody is nominated for office his competitors induralised citizens of the United States will be called cross of the United States will be called cross of the United States will be called upon to wouch for the case of the

ratify the action of the Chicago convention. I will support the nomination [cheers] of Blaine and Logan as heartily as I have done those of Fremont and Lincoln and Grant and Hayes and Garfield. [Applause.] And this I would do, fellow citizens, even if they were less worthy than I know them to be of the distinguished honor proposed for them. I would do it for my own honor. I have no patience with any man who, for himself or any other person, would take his chances for success in a political who, for himself or any other person, would take his chances for success in a political convention, and when disappointed would seek to thwart the action of the convention. Political conventions are indispensable in a republican government, for it is only by such agencies that opposing theories can be brought to the popular judgment. These can only be presented by candidates chosen as standard bearers of a flag, or a cause, or a party.

standard bearers of a flag, or a cause, or a party.

That Blaine and Legan have been fairly nominated by the free choice of our 800 delegates, representing the republicans of every state, county, and district in the broad extent of our great country is admitted by every man whose voice has been heard.

They are not "dark horses." Their names are known to fame, the will and good that men

are known to fame; the evil and good that men could say of them had been said with a liconse that is a shame to free discussion. Traveling in peace and in war through the memorable events of a quarter of a century, they have kept their place in the busy jestling of political life realizations.

And now they have been selected from among millions of their countrymen to represent—not themselves, but the republican party of the United States. [Cheers.] They represent the American union, one and indivisible, suatched by war from the

perils of secession and distrion. They represent a strong national government, able, I trust in time, not only to protect our citizens from foreign tyranay, but from local cruelty, intolerance, and oppression.

intolerance, and oppression.

They represent that party in the country which would seem to obtain or hold power by depriving by crime and fraud more than a million of men of their equal rights as citizens. They represent a party that would give to the laboring men of our country the protection of our revenue laws against undue convention with frequent labor. ompetition with foreign labor.

competition with foreign labor.

They represent the power, the achievements, and the aspirations of the republican party, that now, for twenty four years, has been greatly trusted by the people, and in return has greatly advanced your country in strength and wealth, intelligence, courage, and hope, and in the respect and wonder of marking.

mankind.

"Fellow republicans, we are about to enter into no holiday contest. You have to meet the same forces and principles that opposed the union army in war; that opposed the abolition of slavery; that sought to impair the public credit; that resisted the resumption of specie payment. They are recruited here and there by a deserter from our ranks, but meanwhile a generation of vanness man are and there by a deserter from our ranks, but meanwhile, a generation of younger men are coming to the front in the south as well as in the north. They have been educated amidst memorable events with patriotiq arder, love of country, pride in its strength and power. They are now determined to overthrow the narrow bourben sectionalism of the democratic party. They live in the menutains and plains of the west. They breathe the fresh air of the hills of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. They are the hardy, liberty-loving laborers of every state.

"They come from the fatherland, they

liberty-loving laborers of every state.

"They come from the fatherland, they come from old Ireland. They are the active spirits, native and naturalized, of a generation of free men who never felt the incubus of slavery, and who wish only as Americans to make stronger and plant deeper the principles of the republican party. It is to these men we who have grown old in this conflict wish now to hand over the banner we have borne. Let them take it and advance it to higher honors, Let them spread the influence of our republican institutions north and south until the Let them spread the influence of our republican institutions north and south until the whole continent of America shall be a brotherheed of republics. Let them assert the rights of American citizenship, so that they will be respected as were the rights of citizens of the Roman republic. Let them deal with this most difficult and subtile problem of social politics so as to secure to the man who labors his just share of the fruits of his labor, Let them improve even upon the protective policy we have pursued, so as to diversify our industries and plant in all diversify our industries and plant in all parts of our country the workshops of mil-lions of well paid contented citizens. Let them do what we have not been able to do since the war-restore our commerce to every port and protect it under our flag in every sea. My countrymen, I regret to say it, you cannot accomplish any of these great objects of national desire through the agency of the democratic party. It cannot be made an instrument of progress and referm.

"Its traditions, its history for twenty-five years, and its composition forbid it. You may punish us for our shortcomings by its success, but you will punish yourselves as well and stay the progress of your country," "What's the matter with prohibition?" cried a man in the crowd.

"Well, if you want to put that on your banners, all right, but I don't think you had better do it now," said the senater, and there was a laugh. "A party that with seventy majority in the house cannot pass a bill on any subject of party politics, great or small, is not fit to covere this country."

govern this country.' Every advance, every reform, every im-Every advance, every reform, every improvement, the protection of your labor, the building of your navy, the assertion of your rights as a free man, the maintenance of good meney—a good dollar, good in every land, worth a dollar in gold—all these objects of desire must await the movements of the republican party. It may be slow; but if republican party. It may be slow; but if you turn to the democratic party you will always find it watching and waiting—good, steady citizens of the olden time, grounded on the resolutions of '98 and the 'times before

"It is said that Blaine is bold and aggres sive; that he will obstruct the business interests of the country. I would like to try such a president. He might shake off some of the cobwehs of diplomacy and invite the atten-tion of mankind to the existence of this tion of mankind to the existence of this country. There will always be conservatism enough in congress, and inertness enough in the democratic party, to hold in check even as brilliant a man as James G. Blaine. What we want now is an American policy broad enough to embrace the continent, conservative enough to protect the rights of every man, poor as well as rich, and brave enough to do what is right, whatever stands in the way. We want protection to American in the way. We want protection to American citizens and protection to American laborers, a free vote and a fair count, an assertion borers, a free vote and a fair count, an assertion of all the powers of the government in doing what is right. It is because I believe that the administration of Blaine and Logan will give us such a policy and that I know the democratic party is not capable of it; that I invoke your aid and promise you mine to secure the election of the republican ticket." As Senator Sherman finished three cheers and a tiger were proposed and given. "We'll Follow Where the White Plum "We'll Follow Where the White Plum

"We'll Follow Where the White Plum Waves," Prof. Sousa and E. M. Taber's cam-paign song, was then rendered by the band and gies club of twenty of the best-known youl singers. Mr. E. J. Whipple sang the solo, and after three verses had been sung, the catchy air was taken up by the crowd and sung half a dozen times. The words of the song are as follows:

Stand firm from mountains unto seas, And area ye for the fight; bee waving on the loyal breeze Our chieffains plume of white.

Blwing's anow-white crest has never bowed and Logan's voice rang clear and loud Amid the battle's roar.

With Blatne, of Matne, we'll sweep the land, As in the days of yere, From old Atlantic's silver strand To far Padite's slore. A million throats take up the strain, Ten million hearts reply: With Blaine, of Maine, the day we'll gain, is thundered to the sky.

And till the long encapsign has coased,

HONUE—
Then, hurrah for the emblem white,
And hurrah for the Plumed Knight,
For victory and Blaine, from Oregon to Maine,
We'll follow where the white plume waves.

The song was loudly cheered, and was re-Some one caught sight of Senator Hawley from the crowd, and called for him, which eall the other people in the crowd took up and continued until that gentleman arese

and was intrduced.

SENATOR HAWLEY.

Senator Hawley began by calling for three cheors for James Gillespie Blaine, which was heartily responded to, then for three more for John Alexander Logan (a like response). Then some one in the crowd shouted, "Three eheers for Hawley." [Loud cheers.] The game, he said, was now fairly opened. Ho expected to hear that sort of music for several months to come, to wind up early in November with a whole night of cheers. The republican party was not made up of ten or fifteen hundred "good men of Bosten," any more than fifteen hundred drops of water made the Mississippi river. The republican party had carried on and won the war for the union in the face of the prophecies of all the enemies of republican government all over the world, in the face of doubts, and semetimes in the face of treason among its own friends. It had established liberty, and shown that the strongest form of government was that in SENATOR HAWLEY. it had established liberty, and shown that the strongest form of government was that in which all the people governed. Nor was its work over. He smiled when he heard "good men" talk about organizing a new party, in which pleasant people should have a good

time.

They ought as well talk of having an ocean They ought as well talk of having an ocean where no man would ever be seasick, and where sailors would encounter no storms. These "good men" might try to establish a new party of the future; but the republican party had "the good will of the business." and had the name, and did not propose to discontinue, [Cheers.] The republican party had written the most glorious chapter in all the world's history. Its work would not be ended while the republic lastid.

Nor were its principles yet accepted over all the states. The time was not yet come when every adult citizen could cast ene vote to be received without fear, and to be counted absolutely and fairly. As one of those who had received even less support at the Chicage convention than the honorable and distin-

convention than the honorable and distin guished gentleman who had preceded him (Senator Sherman he had this testimony to bear—that since the republic began there never was a presidential nomination that more fairly represented the actual choice of the people. [Cheers.] He bowed to it; he respected it, and he had no doubt of its

success.

Loud cheering followed Senator Hawley's speech, and when the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," both he and Senator Sherman started the air which was taken up by the crowd. Meanwhile both senators awang their hats and encouraged the crowd to sing.

THE EASTERN OVERFLOW.

THE EASTERN OVERFLOW.

The meeting on the east portice was conducted by Gen. Green B. Raum. The first speaker, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was received with an outburst of applause. He prophesicd Blaine and Logan's election by an overwhelming majority, and referred to the democratic two-thirds rule in a scathing manner.

manner.

Hen. Themas Bayue, of Pennsylvania, followed. He said Blaine had been pictured is an illustrated paper as a tattooed man. The man who originated that picture is an Englishman who came over to this country to make money. The republicans this fall will publish broadcast the tattooed record of the democratic party. The speaker also said that Gov. Cleveland would be the democratic

Gov. Cleveland would be the democratic nominee.

Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, followed in a flashing speech. He said Blaine and Logan were nominated by the people. The people were all there. The east and the west, beastful of past achievements, the south hopeful of future achievements, the wealth of New York, the culture of Restort the former and the receivements. ton, the farmer and the mechanic, the native helder, the colored voter -all the interests of the mighty republican party there found representation and a free and equal share in its deliberations and conclusions.

The speaker spoke of tien. Mahone, of Virginia, as "the little Napoleon of readjustment," and said that of the twenty-two United States senators who went to the Chicago convention only one of them worked for Blaine. It was the fairest convention ever held. It voiced the will of a yast majority and what remaining a prefer to the convention of the will of a yast majority and what remaining a prefer to the convention of the c majority, and what republican can refuse to indorse its action, unless he is an enemy to fair play and to the right of the majority to

Judge Harris, ox-member of congress from Mississippi, was next introduced. He pre-dicted a great victory for the nominee and guins in the south.

Hon. M. Perkins, of Kansas, succeeded Judge Harris. He said the west would fall in solidly for Blaine and Logan. The ticket is strong and will win.

is strong and will win.

Hon. T. Pettibene, of Tennessoc, followed.

He said the ticket was "brains and pluck at
one end, and pluck and brains at the other." The records of congress for a quarter of a century bear witness to their patriotism and to their manly eloquonee. The republican platform is no straddling compromise. It says what it means when it declares against the importation of pauper labor, either European or Chinese. The plain people are going to elect the ticket in November, and don't you forget it. North, south, east, and west join in this glad acclaim, because—

Don't you hear the slogan?
'Tis James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Mr. Cunningham, a young man from Ne-braska, came forward and gavo a statistical statement of the states. Blaine and Logan would carry. He was loudly applicated. would carry. He was foldly applicated.
Gov. Dingley, of Maine, was the last speaker from the east portice. He said the enthusinsm of the grand scene before him presaged
victory in November. The nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Legan tion of James G. Blaine and John A. Legan had been made in response to the wishes of the republican voters of the United States, and the election day would show it to have been the wisest, strongest, and best nomination that could have been made. "For more than twenty-five years," he said, "I have perso, nally known your stan-dard heaver, James G. Blaine. A nebler navar. dard bearer, James G. Blaine. A nobler, purer mere upright man, a more devoted lover o his fellowmen, an abler, broader, and more thoroughly American statesman does not live

The meeting on the west portice was con ducted by Hon. Fred Douglass, the opening speech and introduced Congress-man Belford, of Colorado. The latter com-plimented the colored race on the progress they had made and on their loyalty to the republican party. "We have nominated a

walk over."
Hon. Mr. Milliken, of Maine, followed. expressed gratification at the nomination Blaine and Logan, and said success was already assured.

Hon. Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, said,

Hon. Mr. Miller, of Founsylvania, said, "Blaino and Logao are a strong team and will pull through with great case."

Mr. Simms, of Danville, Va., a readjuster, delegate to the convention, said the result of the convention was that the people had overcome the politicians. He asked in a loud varies, "What is a democrat, my fellow citi-

voice in the crowd replied, "A white man." Elevating his voice again, the speaker said. "What is the party proficient in." A voice from behind replied, whose both or standard replied, In builded by the both remarks caused great laughter.

Hou. Mr. Smalls, of South Carolina, was next introduced. He said: "We have a republican majority of 35,000 in my state, but we are counted out. We do the veiling, and dock.

republican convention was held at Cheinnati, and, although nows came there, right on the eye of the nomination, that Blaine was dead or dying, or that (if he survived) his grand intellect was dead forever, he came within a score of votes of clearing out the whole field and coming off a conqueror.

The senator then delivered a culogy upon Logan, who, he said, had as little need for defense as Blaine. Senator Harrison was introduced and said

And then he went on, without oratory

the house and routed them, horse, foot, and dragoons. Seen afterward the republican convention was held at Cincinnati,

that wherever a thriving population was to be found throughout the land, there Blaine was strongest. He was strongest among the people who did not seek office, but helped the cause with their votes. This was not going to be a defensive cam-

paign. Blaine had never lived behind battle-ments—had never heard the challenge of mortal fee without meeting him in the open plain. So it was with Logan. He did not usually wait until others sounded the call of battle. He usually sounded it himself.

Representative Boutelle, of Maine, was the
last speaker. His speech was strong, his
criticism of the independents scathing, and

it was received with loud applause.
At the conclusion of Mr. Boutelle's speech
the band played a selection from "The
Prophet," and the crowd dispersed.

AGAIN ARRESTED.

Col. Burnside, Surrendered by His Bondsmen, Sleeps in a Police Cell. Col. Burnside is again in the toils,

about 10 o'clock last night he was brought to the fifth precinct station by Detectives Raff and Bleck. It was learned that his bonds-men had ordered his rearrest on account of other alleged defalcations having been found in his accounts. He took his arrest quietly and was seen asleep after having been put up stairs in the station house.

A Fraudulent Brother of O'Brien. SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.-When the estate of the bonanza millionaire, W. S. O'Brien, was being administered a man named Patrick H. O'Brien arrived in this city and succeeded so well in establishing himself to be the brother of the deceased that, as stated at the time, \$750,000 was paid to him as a compromise of his claim. Pat-rick died shortly after his brother.

Now comes John O'Brien, who until re-cently was a private soldier in the Sth infantry, claiming to be the son of Patrick O'Brien. He will commence a suit to recover his share of the \$750,000 alleged to have been paid to Patrick O'Brien for his claim against the millionaire's estate.

The Quickest Time on Record.

NEW Your, June 19.-Steamer America, whose quickest arrival out on record has been noted, left this city on Wednesday, the 11th instant, and docked in Liverpool yesterday evening, one week from dock to

"THE PO' MAN'S FRIEND."

those devils do the counting. We are going to stand for our rights this time if we die in the attempt, and they will not be all niggers that are blind without.

that are killed, either."
Hen. Simon Wolf, of this city, closed the west meeting with a pithy speech, in which he predicted the full success of the ticket.

SENATOR MAHONE

Senator Mahone was sitting in the corner of the central stand. He arose to take a glass of water, when the crowd spied him, and the enthusiasm was manifested by the calls and cheers, while an attempt to intro-

port earnessly and heartily the nominations made at Chicago. [Cheers.] It had been under such auspices that Virginia and the south came to realize that the national government was no longer one of exaction merely as to that

state and section, but the unquestioned heritage of equal rights, immunities and burdens. It would be the high ambition of the republican party of Virginia to swell the electoral

ssured of election.

The senator spoke of the loyalty of Virginia

as equal to that of any other state, and said that the right of every citizen to liberty must be recognized. He referred to the Danville massacre, and said that it was by such meth-ods that the democracy proposed to keep the south said.

The crowd cheered the senator as he closed,

HORR, OF MICHIGAN, Congressman Horr, of Michigan, was greeted with cheers when he made his ap-

nounced "the nominations a fitting tribute

to our sublime country. They are the grandest men on the continent, and with such candidates and such a platform to stand

upon we shall know no such word as fail."

the democrats determined to bring

south solid.

by which the standard bearers were

An Ex-Vice Presidential Candidate on the Gridiron of Congressional Inquiry.

Did William H. English Abuse the Privileges of the Floor?

The Distinguished Philanthropist Testifies in a Straightforward Way for Himself.

calls and cheers, while an attempt to introduce another speaker was searcely heard and
not heeded. Senator Mahone was introduced.
He assured his hearers that every loyal
heart of the old common wealth beat warmly
in unison with the sentiments so carnestly
inspiring the vast assembly before him.
"Decided as was the preference," he said,
"great and deep as was the devotion of the
results of Virginia for that American states. He Pleads Guilty in Part, and people of Virginia for that American states-men, whose administration had been so broad and bouign, the republican party of Virginia knew no higher duty than to sup-Justiffes,

The investigation by a special committee of the house into the allegations that Hon, W. H. English and other ex-members of the house had made improper use of their priviloges of the floor was contined this morning. Gen. J. H. Sypher, ex-member of congress from Louislana; Representatives John B. White, of Kentucky; J. B. Kasson, of Iowa; Horr, of Michigan; Burnes, of Missouri; Peel, of Arkansas; Ellis, of Louislana, Moulton, of Illinois, and Gen. Eppa Hunton were examined. Mr. White called the attention of the committee to rule 131, which provides substantially that ex-members of congress, not interested in any "pending claim or bill, and who shall so certify," may be admitted to the floor, &c. He said that a register was kept by a clerk of the house for the purpose of the registration of ex-members under this rule. He had examined this register and found that Gen. Raum had registered upon this book, and that while acting as attorney in the interest of the bended extension bill in the interest of the bended extension bill was frequently present on the floor of the house, his certificate to the effect that he was not interested in any pending legislation standing upon the register at the time, Hon. Henry Watterson was also a frequent visitor to the floor while this bill was pending. Mr. English had not registered.

"Do you know that cither Mr. Watterson, Mr. English was pending."

"Do you know that either Mr. Watterson, Mr. Raum, or Mr. English were there to influence members of the house in respect to legislation?" was asked.

"Well, the best information that I have that Watterson and Raum were both there on that business is that when I introduced that resolution they both left, Watterson by one door and Raum by the other."

Congressman Horr, of Michigan, was greeted with cheers when he made his appearance, and a laugh when he said he was among those who went to Chicago and secured his first choice, "We looked over the list of distinguished men," he said, "and picked out the best two. The democrats will go there and pick out two men of whom they know little. We selected two men who had almost been the republican party for twonty years i cheers i, and the democrats will first pick out their man, then find out if he has said or done anything, and if he has he won't do.

"I like to belong to a party that is proud of what it has done. We are not ashamed of our record. The democrats are. They think of the present, and try to forget and cry out in their misery for God's sake save us from ourselves." I like to think of what the party has done when I go to bed at night, whereas if I was a democrat I would be afraid to turn out the gas after dark." [Laughter.]

Gon. Goff, a young, boyish looking man with a clear voice, was introduced, and pronounced "the nominations a fitting tribute to our sublime country. They was the resolution they both loft, Watterson by one door and Raum by the other."

Mr. Kasson had no personal knowledge that Mr. Weller was influenced by Mr. English to go to the depot in hour before the arrival of the train that brought his family, but he could testify that it had been a matter of remark generally among the members in his vicinity that Mr. Weller had been taken into a corner and had thereupon immediately left his place in the house. He had heard into a corner and that thereapon immediately left his place in the house. He had heard talk of this kind from half a dozen members, but he could not recall the names of any one in particular as authority for the statement.

Mr. Horr said that four or five days before the conclusion of the English vs. Peoile case he had noticed Mr. English on the floor conversing with members. When the case was being deaded several members works of Mr. Your candidate represents more than any other man. He represents the protection of American labor and law. The campaign began last week on the Pacific, and extended began last week on the Pacine, and extended all over the country, swelling until it now becomes a grand tornado, and it will land you in the white house.

Congressman O'Hara, of North Carolina, when introduced, said that in the 'southern states democracy was shaking. "North Carolina, with her men in the mountains, is beginning to wake up and is making the being decided several members spoke of Mr.
English, sr., importuning members to vote
for his son, and said they thought it improper. Afterwards Representative Potter,
of New York, spoke to winess on the subject,
and said he thought it an outrage. Half a Carolina, with her men in the mountains, is beginning to wake up, and is making the welkin ring with cries for Blaine and Logan."

He produced control with Carolina Senator Frye, of Maine, was the next speaker. He had been told that the republican party would have to fight a defensive battle. Defensive of what; and defensive of whom? In 1878 the democrats had an overwhelming majority in the house of representatives. The presidential election was coming on then, as it is coming on now; and the democrats determined to bring inand said he thought it an outrage. Half a dozen members—republican members—in conversation and tone in a clock room, and that after conversing with Mr. English, sr., Mr. Weller had lost the house. At their suggestion witness called the attention of the house o it, but did not claim to have personal

Witness did not know any person who could say he saw Mr. English take Mr. Weller

the democrats determined to bring in-famy on the republican party, and put it on the defensive, and they resolved themselves into a great investigating committee. They went to wark, but the moment the investigating auger penetrated a single inch, it struck every times writhing and a howing democrat. [Cheer and Jacobset.] In law, Mr. Potter testified that during the discussion on the case he was asked saveral times to go back of the seats and see Mr. English, sr., but replied that he was too busy. ing an interview. democrat. [Cheers and laughter.] In less than two months the whole democratic party was whistling off the democratic dogs. They Mr. English, sr., in the cleak room, Mr. English said he understood witness's views was whistling off the democratic dogs. They deliberately determined to tear the laurels off the brow of the great republican leader, and to make him bend low before the Amerwere against the right of his son to the seat, and that witness intended making a speculi on the subject. He requested witness not to on the subject. He requested witness not to speak, and said witness might be mistaken in ican people. They penetrated the holiest of the penetralia. They went into the inner-most temple. Nothing was sacred to them; speak, and said witness night be mistaken in his views. Sonator Veerhoes, who was present, said he thought witness shauld not press his views when the majority of his side of the house held contrary views. After-ward witness told Mr. Peelle he did not desire to speak. Witness voted for Mr. Peelle throughout, as he felt in duty bound. He considered Mr. English's conduct imnothing private. One day Blaine went into the house of representatives and said he proposed to take into his confidence fifty millions of his American fellow citizens. without ornamentation, and told his story. And when he completed the tale he charged upon the democrats of

proper, and so told Mr. Horr.
Representative Ellis was called and said that previous to a vote on the case he expressed views hostile to Mr. English's claim pressed views hostile to Mr. English's claim to a seat. Afterward several democrats, including Mr. English, sr., spoke to him on the subject. In his conversation with Mr. English the latter merely expressed his conviction that his son had a good case. Witness believed the conversation to be accidental.

Representative Moulton, of Illinois, test fled that Mr. English, sr., had introduced himself to him and asked him if he could not con-sistently vote for his son. He replied that he could not do so. Mr. English then said that as he had not voted on the previous question he need not vote at all. Witness told him he intended voting, and did so, voting in favor of Mr. Peeile. Hon. Wm. H. English was then called.

Hon, Win. H. English was then cancer. He said he was first elected to congress in 1852, serving one or more sessions when the body met in the old hall and the first session body met in the pew hall. He said he had been in congress four terms and was the democratic candidate for the vice presidency "Are you familiar with the rules of the

house?" asked Mr. Millard.
"In my day I knew the rules. I had a vague idea that there was some rule about the admission of ex-congressmen when I last

"When did you come to Washington?"
"About May 1, and remained till the evening of May 22."
"What was your object in coming?"
I came east with soveral things in view,
I came here to look after some real estate

interest and to see my son.

Did you speak to any of the members of the election committee with reference to the case between your son and Mr. Peelle?

"Some I did and some I did not. I cannot call to mind that I conversed with any republican."

Before the question was reported from the committee you talked with democrats?

"Where did you see them?" I met them easually "Didn't you go to their respective places of I object," interposed Mr. Henley, "to any-

thing except what occurred on the floor of the "The impression on my mind from the evidence to day is that Mr. English was lobby, ing in the interest of his sou," said Mr. Mil-

lard, "and I think any evidence on the sub ard, "and I think any oct is pertinent." The objection was sustained. Mr. Millard then asked: "After having seen the could be these gentlemen at their

either or all of these gentlemen at their homes, hid you see them on the house floor?"
"I have said I saw them at their homes," peptied Mr. English. Did you converse with them on the floor of the house?"
"I did. I saw Mr. Converse, Mr. Bannett,

Judgo Lowry, Mr. Ellion, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Adams, of New York."
"Will you detail the wouversation with Mr.

Conversor, "It would be insertible to call to taked wi what I mad, I promote talked wi